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UNITED NATIONS

SECRETARIAT

Distr.
LIMITED

ST/SG/AC.4/L.1
23 January 1963

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREPARATION OF PLANS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

PLANS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

(Note by the Secretary-General)

The Secretary-General has received the following communications, relating to plans for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, from non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and has the honour to transmit them to the Committee.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

"... I should like to indicate to you briefly the tentative plans which the ICFTU intends to carry out or to submit to its affiliated organisations, as well as to the international trade secretariats associated with the ICFTU.

"We plan to draw the attention of all affiliated organisations to the importance of a dignified observation of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to suggest that, where national centres for the preparation of the anniversary are established, they should participate in their work.

"We also plan to prepare draft articles on the importance of the Declaration which we will ask you affiliated organisations and the international trade secretariats to use for publicity of their own.

"In addition, we plan to make arrangements for celebrating the anniversary in our own labour colleges and in seminars organised by the ICFTU, which may be held at the time of the anniversary, and we will invite our regional organisations, our affiliated organisations, and the international trade secretariats to make similar arrangements for seminars and courses which they may hold at that time."

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CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

The following proposals are submitted for consideration:

"1. Popular pamphlet on the Human Rights Commission and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

"What the Commission does - in fact its very existence - is virtually unknown except in rarefied circles. The UN has published the Sub-Commission's studies, but there is no 'translation' for popular consumption to acquaint the public with the human substance of these studies, as well as other contributions of the Sub-Commission. The same applies to the projects of the Commission. While 'UN Work for Human Rights' is a step in the right direction and contains much useful information, it is still fairly pedantic and theoretical, does not tell how the Commission and Sub-Commission actually work, how and where the studies are made, what they show in human terms - in short, what the Commission is doing for Joe Doakes.

"2. Guide to community check-ups on rights studied by the Commission

"Using the studies already made, a community-action guide or perhaps a questionnaire could be developed to show how the status of those specific rights could be examined by interested communities in various parts of the world with a view to comparing their own local practices with the standards implicit in the studies and bringing local practices up to par - of course bearing in mind that various countries may differ in their patterns of life, within the framework of the Declaration's standards.

"3. Film on human rights

"There is persistent need for a vivid, timely motion picture dramatising the Universal Declaration, which could be used on TV as well as in theatres and other community settings. The UN film produced many years ago is something of a museum piece.

"4. Worldwide 'Festival of Human Rights'

"There is a wonderful reservoir of popular drama and literature - novels, plays, motion pictures, magazine stories, TV shows, song and dance - relating to human rights themes. In every country where drama and music festivals are

customarily held at various times throughout the year, UNESCO might invite the local powers-that-be to perform, project or display a selection of the most notable indigenous works dealing with some facet of human rights and upholding the dignity of man.

"Press, radio and TV in every country could be invited to join in this festival during some designated period, presenting the type of material best suited to the particular medium.

"5. Art for Human Rights

"Similarly, UNESCO might invite museums throughout the world to run human-rights shows, drawing from their own collections the finest works appropriate to the Universal Declaration.

"A plan along these lines is presently afoot in the U.S.A.; the major 40 or 50 museums throughout the country are being asked to present their own shows on human rights during the period from November 15 to December 15.

"6. Worldwide Scoreboard

"Each Member State might be invited to get out its own version of 'The People Take the Lead'[1] showing factually its 'plus' scores. Inasmuch as the leader of one of the world's major powers has challenged others to engage in 'competitive coexistence' in the economic sphere, let us extend this competition to the field of human rights.

"By NGO's

"1. Guidebooks for community action

"Just as NGO's in the United States have joined in sponsoring a community-action guidebook for human-rights checkups or 'audits' in American communities (entitled The Great Question and due off the press March 1), so NGO's in other countries could do likewise, stressing those issues and human-rights needs which especially require citizen scrutiny and action in their countries.[2]

1/ Samples of this publication were transmitted with the memorandum.

2/ A copy of the publication and a list of sponsoring organizations was attached to the memorandum.

"2. 'Let's Be Human'

"NGO's could be asked to activate their members in a 'Let's Be Human' drive to examine the problems of human rights and human relations which relate to their particular interests and recommend the best means of resolving them. This drive might climax in over-all NGO conferences in each of those countries where it is possible for citizen experiences and views to be freely exchanged."

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF FREE JOURNALISTS

"... The Executive Committee of the International Federation of Free Journalists has discussed the anniversary and respectfully submits the following suggestions:

"1. The anniversary year which begins next December should be declared 'United Nations Year of Human Rights'. The Secretary-General could open it with a special pronouncement, and the General Assembly could vote a special resolution. The real meaning of the Year, however, would be the public airing and analysis of the state of human rights in the world through international organizations, conferences, meetings and the like. The Society of Friends of the United Nations and the non-governmental organizations may be helpful in these matters.

"2. The publication under U.N. sponsorship of a collection of historic documents in the history of Man's struggle for universal rights - Britain's Magna Carta, the Polish Neminem Captivabimus, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, the American Declaration of Independence and Virginia Declaration of Rights, the European Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights. Historic speeches could also be included. Joint publication of such documents in several languages would place the present efforts of the United Nations in their philosophical and historical perspective.

"3. As the problem of self-determination became the most important trend in the history of the United Nations Organization in the present decade a broad-ranging study of the state of self-determination of nations should be initiated by the U.N. Perhaps some major national or international foundations could be persuaded to cover the cost of study and publication.

"4. An effort should be made by the United Nations and its agencies to see that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is made known in those parts of the world where the text of this document is not known at all. There are vast areas of the world in which the principles of the Declaration are totally unknown because the Declaration is not translated into the local languages.

"5. The basic problem, however, would be to achieve the co-operation of all the media of information. They could participate in the celebration year of human rights by a frank discussion not only of achievements but also of the failures in implementing the principles of the Declaration of Human Rights. To achieve such

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co-operation, the United Nations and its agencies should make a special effort to facilitate the task of the media of information by supplying them with interesting, human, and attractive press and radio material.

"6. To implement point 5, it is suggested that regional conferences with opinion-makers in all media of information (press, radio and television) in all key countries be convoked by local U.N. officers. Modern media should not be forgotten. Telstar, for instance, should carry a message from the Secretary-General and of some heads of state on human rights. Perhaps one of the scientific space capsules could be launched on the day of December 10, 1963, named accordingly. Such modern media could tremendously help to enhance the problem of human rights.

"As a non-governmental organization the International Federation of Free Journalists will be more than willing to cooperate in the anniversary, according to our abilities, both in the U.S. and in Europe."

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

"... (1) My organization ventures to urge that the opportunity of the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption by the General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should be taken to conduct a sustained effort of public information and education, in addition to the holding of any ceremonial observance. For this purpose it seems to us that a minimum period of a week would be necessary; and we would hope that the observance of such a week would become an annual event in the life of the international community.

"(2) We suggest that the week might fitly be opened by a special session of the General Assembly, and that this should be accompanied or followed by proclamations by the heads of State or government in every Member State; and this could be followed by appropriate statements in national legislative bodies by the leaders of all parties represented. Wherever appropriate, and in accordance with the constitutional procedures in the various countries, similar proclamations and statements could be made in the governing bodies of states, provinces and municipalities.

"(3) All schools throughout the world should be invited by the appropriate national or State authorities to set aside periods during the week for the reading and explanation of the Universal Declaration.

"(4) In view of the fact that incitement to racial hostility continues to disturb the public peace in many countries, it is suggested that UNESCO should be invited to prepare a short and simple pamphlet which would summarize the results of scientific investigation on the question of race. While there exists an abundant literature on the subject of high quality, misconceptions and superstitions on questions of race are wide-spread among people who either cannot or will not devote time and thought to the study of technical works or expositions. It is felt that a short and simple statement, supported by the authority of the great majority of scientists in this field, would have an important impact if widely distributed. We feel that in addition to the dissemination of such a pamphlet through the UN Department of Public Information, through appropriate government information offices as well as non-governmental organizations, the study of such a leaflet could also form a significant part of the commemoration which we propose should take place in the schools.

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"(5) We venture to suggest the appointment by the Secretary-General of a special committee of non-governmental organizations in consultative status in order to encourage and coordinate the observance of the anniversary by these organizations. While every non-governmental organization would still be free to organize its own commemoration in ways which would meet the special needs and composition of its own constituency, it is suggested that acting together wherever possible and desirable they could make a more effective impact on international public opinion. They could, for example, arrange for a common proclamation or appeal signed by outstanding leaders in every walk of life. They could in many countries hold in common public manifestations of support of the Universal Declaration, and their combined membership could ensure, if properly organized, large attendances. They could offer prizes to school children or undergraduates for essays on one or other aspect of the Universal Declaration. They could mobilize public opinion in many impressive ways, but this seems to us to be clearly a task the responsibility for which must fall on non-official bodies, which is why we feel it may be necessary to establish a special non-governmental committee for the purpose.

"(6) Hundreds of millions of people throughout the world are organized in religious bodies, international as well as national and local, and all of them have a direct interest, even though their interpretation and approach may not be the same, in the general doctrine which is embodied in the Universal Declaration. If their active interest could be engaged, they could make a massive contribution to the education of public opinion generally as well as of their own constituencies. It cannot be denied that any direct approach to these bodies by the United Nations would raise difficulties of various kinds, and we therefore suggest that this task should be confided to the proposed committee of non-governmental organizations We attach great importance to this proposal not only because religious bodies exercise great influence, but because religious intolerance is one of the evils which must be overcome in order to secure effective implementation of the Universal Declaration. The participation of religious bodies in the commemoration could take the form of special services or prayers or sermons, and on such occasions the celebrant or preacher might usefully belong to a race other than that of the majority of the congregation.

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"While the co-operation of religious bodies in common acts of worship would in many cases present special difficulties and therefore be ruled out on theological grounds, there seems to us to be no reason why the leadership of all the great religions could not be persuaded to sign a common declaration of support of the Universal Declaration and include an appeal to their adherents everywhere to promote its acceptance and implementation.

"We take the liberty of making these proposals because we are deeply convinced that the fifteenth anniversary represents both a challenge and an opportunity. Merely ritual acts of commemoration, however impressive, would not reach the masses of ordinary people upon whose support in the long run the fulfilment of the promise implicit in the Universal Declaration must depend."

WORLD FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC YOUNG WOMEN AND GIRLS

"... I am pleased to submit on behalf of my organization suggestions concerning the observance of the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and for materials which might be useful to our national and local affiliates. These suggestions are as follows:

"1. Appropriate ceremonies at United Nations Headquarters, and those of specialized agencies, including prayer service, speeches emphasizing the progress made over the last fifteen years in promulgation and implementation of the Universal Declaration throughout the world.

"2. Participation at the national level of various member states in similar programs with emphasis on:

(a) Proclamation of the day.

(b) Suitable ceremonies.

(c) Development of plans for further implementation of human rights, which might include seminars, study programs and setting up of National Advisory Committees where such do not already exist.

"3. Participation by non-governmental organizations at international, national and local levels through publicity, articles in periodicals and suitable observances at local, regional, national and international meetings.

"As to information materials which might be suitable for use on a national and a local level, that which comes most urgently to mind would be some type of popular summarization of the work which has been done in the field of human rights over the last fifteen years. This would include a brief history of the adoption of the Declaration, the present status of the draft covenants, the influence of the Universal Declaration, particularly on the newly independent countries, and the actual progress made in various parts of the world in implementation of the principles of the Universal Declaration. Additionally, some dramatic picture materials focusing attention on specific human rights would be most useful."

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UNITED NATIONS

SECRETARIAT

Distr.
LIMITED

ST/SG/AC.4/L.2
23 January 1963

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREPARATION
OF PLANS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE
FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

PLANS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

(Memorandum submitted by the Office of Public Information)

The following proposals by the Office of Public Information are intended to assist the Special Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1775 (XVII) and to provide suggestions as to the information materials which the Office of Public Information would be in a position to produce in connexion with the 15th anniversary. The projects are divided into two categories:

(a) Those to be produced directly by OPI, either at Headquarters or through the Information Centres around the world;

(b) Those productions which can be stimulated by OPI through the provision of texts, translations and film footage or radio tapes, and then locally produced and disseminated by governmental or non-governmental organizations.

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(a) 1. A half-hour documentary script will be prepared using a universal approach to the Declaration of Human Rights. A programme along similar lines was also prepared in connexion with the 10th anniversary of the Declaration.

2. The output of Radio Services will throughout the year stress the theme of Human Rights, seeking special interviews with members of delegations and persons prominent in the Human Rights field. This material will be included in both regional and general programmes and will be stepped up during the year as the date of 10 December 1963 approaches. The monthly radio programme "Voices from the UN" will be used for this purpose with one complete programme devoted to the 15th anniversary.

3. The 15-minute film "Overture", which has a Human Rights theme, will be reissued and made available through OPI contacts with national film and television media. A one-minute film trailer on Human Rights will be prepared in a number of languages for film ar television distribution.

4. Arrangements will be made to reissue the existing filmstrip on Human Rights.

5. A 4-page pamphlet containing the complete text of the Declaration has been issued in approximately fifty languages over the past few years. Reprinting of these pamphlets in some of these languages is already under way. The handbook for teachers, "Teaching Human Rights", will be revised and it is hoped that it will be possible to issue the new edition in several languages before the end of the year.

6. Throughout the year the "United Nations Review" will carry special articles on Human Rights themes. These articles will be scheduled so as to culminate with the 10 December anniversary.

7. A revised edition for the 15th anniversary of the pamphlet "A Standard of Achievement" is being included in the publications programmes of the United Nations Information Centres. This pamphlet will be issued by the Centres in approximately twenty of the principal languages used in the Centres' areas.

8. The messages of the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General on the occasion of the 15th anniversary will be reproduced and disseminated by all OPI services in press releases, radio and film forms in as many languages as possible.

9. The "Notes for Speakers" prepared for United Nations Day 1963 will include emphasis on the theme of Human Rights and references to the 15th anniversary of the Declaration.

10. United Nations Information Centres will receive a summary report recalling the forms of activities used for celebration of the 10th anniversary and an outline of suggestions for observing the 15th anniversary.

11. Information Centres also will be encouraged to work through education ministries, universities and school systems in their areas in preparing observances of the 15th anniversary, establishing the teaching of Human Rights in school curricula and in organizing seminars on the subject.

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(b) 1. United Nations Information Centres will be encouraged to seek governmental or non-governmental organization support for reproducing and disseminating in the local languages in their areas wallsheets and leaflets on Human Rights and the text of the Declaration. In this connexion OPI will make available through the Information Centres the authorized texts of the Declaration in some fifty languages.

2. United Nations Information Centres will encourage the writing of feature and background articles for special journals in their areas, and will encourage the local production of film and TV programmes on Human Rights themes.

3. In this connexion OPI will supply, either through the Information Centres or directly, film and radio material to national networks willing to undertake local documentary programmes on Human Rights.

The Office of Public Information will organize on 10 December a special concert in the General Assembly hall to mark the 15th anniversary.

PUBLICATIONS

It is planned to issue the following publications in the languages and quantities noted against them:

1. Text of the Declaration with a short introduction:

Albanian	2,500
Amharic	5,000
Arabic	25,000
Bengali	3,000
Bulgarian	5,000
Burmese	10,000
Chinese	10,000
Danish	5,000
Dari	5,000
Dutch	10,000
English	100,000
Finnish	5,000
French	100,000
German	5,000
Greek	5,000

Gujarati	5,000
Gurumukhi	4,000
Hebrew	10,000
Hindi	10,000
Icelandic	5,000
Indonesian	15,000
Irish	2,500
Italian	5,000
Japanese	10,000
Kannada	2,000
Kinyarwanda	1,000
Kirundi	1,000
Lao	1,000
Macedonian	5,000
Malay	3,000
Nepalese	5,000
Norwegian	5,000
Oriya	4,000
Persian	5,000
Polish	5,000
Portuguese	15,000
Pushtu	5,000
Russian	3,000
Serbo-Croat	10,000
Sinhalese	5,000
Slovene	5,000
Spanish	100,000
Swahili	20,000
Swedish	5,000
Tamil	5,000
Telegu	3,000
Turkish	2,000
Urdu	5,000
Welsh	5,000

2. Revised special 15th Anniversary Edition of the booklet "A Standard of Achievement" in twenty principal languages of the world.

English	25,000*
French	20,000
Spanish	15,000
Russian	5,000
Chinese	10,000
Arabic	10,000
Swahili	5,000
Hindi	10,000
Tamil or one other Indian language	5,000
German	5,000
Urdu	5,000
Bengali	3,000
Persian	5,000
Italian	5,000
Japanese	10,000
Indonesian	5,000
Hebrew	3,000
Serbo-Croat	3,000
Portuguese	5,000
Danish	5,000

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* The quantities are based upon previous experience of distribution undertaken by Centres.

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UNITED NATIONS

SECRETARIAT

ST

Distr.
LIMITED

ST/SG/AC.4/L.3
25 January 1963

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREPARATION OF PLANS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

PLANS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

1. On request of the full Committee, the Bureau met with representatives of the Secretariat to prepare a working paper for the guidance of the Committee.

2. Following this meeting, the Bureau presents in succinct form a summary prepared by the Secretariat at the Bureau's request (see Annex), listing the available suggestions for this celebration.

These suggestions were drawn from the Annex to resolution 851 B (XXIV) of the Economic and Social Council, from papers submitted by non-governmental organizations (ST/SG/AC.4/L.1), and by the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat (ST/SG/AC.4/L.2), and from other sources.

3. For methodical purposes, duplication has been eliminated from the listing and the various suggestions have been grouped under the following headings:

A. ACTIVITIES

1. at United Nations Headquarters
2. on the national level
   (a) governmental
   (b) non-governmental
3. recommended to specialized agencies

B. MATERIAL

1. documents
   (a) Declaration
   (b) commentaries
   (c) other

2. visual material
   (a) stamps and posters
   (b) films and TV
   (c) other

4. The Bureau feels that this classification could serve as a guideline for the work of the Committee.

5. For this purpose, the Committee, after acquainting itself with the suggestions contained in the Summary, could receive additional suggestions from:
   (a) individual members of the Committee,
   (b) representatives of specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and other persons.

6. After these suggestions have been made, the Secretariat could be requested to incorporate them in the present summary, and the Committee could then proceed to select for approval those suggestions which it deems most appropriate for the purposes of the celebration.

7. In this selection, the Committee could be guided:
   (a) by paragraph 1(a) and (b) of the Annex in ECOSOC resolution 651 B (XXIV) which stated the aims of the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary.
   (b) by considerations of practical feasibility.

8. The Committee could further consider:
   (a) the financial implications of adopted suggestions,
   (b) the means available to the Secretariat,
   (c) sources of additional financing.

9. The Committee could also consider the date of the celebration, namely whether it should coincide with the yearly celebration of Human Rights Day on 10 December or whether a different period of time should be set aside for this purpose.

ANNEX

Summary of suggestions for the Celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

A. ACTIVITIES

1. At Headquarters or originating from Headquarters

(a) A special concert in the General Assembly Hall should be organized on 10 December 1963.

(b) The anniversary year, which begins on 10 December 1963, should be declared "United Nations Year of Human Rights". The Secretary-General should be requested to open it with a special pronouncement, and the General Assembly should be requested to vote a special resolution.

(c) The United Nations Book Shop should be requested to prepare a special display of relevant United Nations publications during November/December 1963.

(d) The Secretary-General should be requested to promote in co-operation with UNESCO, national and international radio, television and film programmes.

(e) The Secretary-General should be requested to appoint a special committee of non-governmental organizations in consultative status to encourage and co-ordinate the observance of the anniversary by these organizations.

(f) United Nations Information Centres should be furnished with a summary of the forms of activities used for celebration of the tenth anniversary, and an outline of suggestions for observing the fifteenth anniversary.

(g) Information Centres should be encouraged to work through education ministries, universities and school systems in their areas in preparing observances of the fifteenth anniversary, establishing the teaching of human rights in school curricula, and in organizing seminars on the subject.

(h) Officers of the United Nations Information Centres, and other United Nations officers, should be encouraged to deliver lectures on the fifteenth anniversary in universities and in appropriate social organizations.

(i) Secretariat officials should be encouraged to prepare articles concerning the fifteenth anniversary, to be sent to Member States for possible publication in one of the major newspapers of the country on 10 December 1963 or on the eve of this date.

(j) Messages from the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General should be reproduced and disseminated by all OPI services in press releases, radio and film forms in as many languages as possible.

2. On the national level

(a) Governmental

1. Governments should encourage national organizations and institutions to hold national and, whenever possible, regional conferences and other meetings on human rights.

2. Governments, universities and other institutions should offer special honours or awards in 1963 to persons who have distinguished themselves by their work or studies on human rights.

3. Governments should make arrangements to hold celebrations on 10 December 1963 in their capital and principal cities.

4. Parliaments of Member States should hold solemn sessions on 10 December 1963.

5. National organizations should be asked to organize special programmes of their own.

6. The support of special national and local organizations concerned with the protection or promotion of human rights should be enlisted. (i.e., Civil Rights Commissions - Federal, State, City, etc.).

7. It should be suggested to Member States that they:

(a) display the United Nations flag on government and private buildings and illuminate public buildings;

(b) request business organizations to display human rights posters, publications, etc.;

(c) hold special school assemblies on Human Rights Day addressed by members of teaching staff or guest speakers, and seminars sponsored by school debating societies.

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8. Member States should be requested to develop plans for further implementation of human rights, which might include seminars, study programmes and setting-up of National Advisory Committees where such do not already exist.

9. Governments, or appropriate organizations, should inform the Secretary-General in advance of their plans for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration.

(b) Non-governmental

1. Such actions as the following should be suggested to non-governmental organizations:

(a) to write and distribute booklets for possible use in schools.

(b) to prepare booklets to serve as aids to national organizations in forming plans to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary (along the lines of what was done by the Church Peace Union for the tenth anniversary).

(c) to hold special masses or services in churches attended by top officials.

(d) to arrange for observances by trade unions.

(e) to organize community projects, i.e.:

(i) Panel discussions on human rights situation in local areas.

(ii) Children's parades.

(iii) Display of material by Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts at their various camps.

(iv) Awards to local individuals distinguishing themselves in some activity bearing on recognition and respect for human rights.

(f) to arrange for editorial and press coverage.

(g) to devote the annual non-governmental organizations conference in 1963 to the theme of the fifteenth anniversary (this was done in 1958).

(h) to hold round-table discussions of the Declaration with the participation of nationally known jurists.

(i) to arrange to honour national heroes who are renowned for their contribution to human rights.

(j) to request schools and universities to incorporate special studies of human rights in their curricula for 1963.

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2. Participation by non-governmental organizations at international, national and local levels, through publicity, articles in periodicals and suitable observances at local, regional, national and international meetings, should be encouraged.

3. Non-governmental organizations should be requested to activate their members in a "Let's Be Human" drive to examine the problems of human rights and human relations which relate to their particular interests and recommend the best means of resolving them.

4. Principal libraries and museums in each country should organize book and other expositions in connexion with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; universities should arrange lectures by prominent professors and educators on the theme of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

5. Negotiations should be conducted with national and international teachers' organizations to assist them in preparing programmes and studies on human rights for use in schools.

6. As many societies and other local groups as possible should hold meetings and discussions on human rights during the year.

7. The leadership of all great religions should be encouraged to sign a common declaration of support of the Universal Declaration and to appeal to their adherents to promote its acceptance and implementation.

3. Specialized agencies

(a) Specialized agencies should be invited to introduce into their public information activities in 1963 the theme of human rights, particularly when this is appropriate to the work of the agency.

(b) Heads of specialized agencies should be asked to organize observances at their respective headquarters.

(c) In every country where drama and music festivals are customarily held at various times throughout the year, UNESCO should be requested to invite the local powers-that-be to perform, project or display a selection of the most notable indigenous works dealing with some facet of human rights and upholding the dignity of man.

(d) UNESCO should be requested to invite museums through the world to run human rights shows, drawning from their own collections the finest works appropriate to the Universal Declaration.

(e) Specialized agencies should be asked to:

1. Prepare notes for speakers.
2. Devote a special issue of their illustrated magazines to feature treatment of a right of particular relevance to their respective programmes.

(f) UNESCO should be invited to prepare a short and simple pamphlet which would summarize the results of scientific investigation on the question of race.

(g) UPU should be invited to request its member States to issue special stamps and cancellations commemorating Human Rights Day.

B. MATERIALS

1. Documents

(a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. The Secretary-General should be requested to initiate, with the co-operation of Governments, non-governmental organizations, schools and local authorities, a new world-wide distribution of the text of the Declaration in as many languages as possible and presented in an attractive manner.

2. A pamphlet containing the complete text of the Declaration should be issued in as many languages as possible.

3. An effort should be made by the United Nations and its agencies to see that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is made known in those parts of the world where the text of this document is not known at all.

4. In each Member State having a population comprised of several different nationalities, the text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should be translated into all, or at least the principal languages of the country, and widely circulated.

5. Photocopies of the original of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should be sent to Member States for reproduction in newspapers, on television, in museums, etc.

6. A simplified version of the Declaration for children should be prepared and issued.

(b) Commentaries

1. Commentaries on all Conventions inspired by the Declaration and concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, UNESCO, ILO or other bodies should be updated, published and issued, i.e.:

(i) Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951)
(ii) Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954)
(iii) Convention on the Political Rights of Women (1952)
(iv) Convention on the Nationality of Married Women (1957)
(v) Supplementary Convention on Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (1956)
(vi) Convention Concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupations (1958)
(vii) Convention Concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour (1957)
(viii) Convention Against Discrimination in Education (1960)

2. An up-to-date commentary on the Declaration giving its legislative history, should be published and widely circulated.

(c) Other

1. As many publications on human rights as possible should be issued during 1963, i.e. books, pamphlets, periodicals and special articles. The co-operation of writers, publishers and non-governmental organizations should be welcomed in this respect.

2. Work of United Nations in the field of human rights should be given additional publicity in 1963. The work of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission, and the work of the Commission on the Status of Women should also be reviewed in the publications issued.

3. There should be a publication, under United Nations sponsorship, of a collection of historic documents in the history of man's struggle for universal rights - Britain's Magna Carta, the Polish Neminem Captivabimus, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, the American Declaration of

Independence and Virginia Declaration of Rights, The European Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights. Historic speeches could also be included.

4. A guide to "community check-ups" on human rights studied by the Commission should be prepared.

5. The handbook for teachers, "Teaching Human Rights", should be revised and the new edition issued in several languages before the end of the year.

6. A revised edition for the fifteenth anniversary of the pamphlet "A Standard of Achievement" should be included in the publications programme.

7. "Notes for Speakers", prepared for United Nations Day 1963 should include emphasis on the theme of human rights and references to the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration.

8. United Nations Information Centres should be encouraged to seek governmental and non-governmental organization support for reproducing and disseminating, in the local languages of their areas, wallsheets and leaflets on human rights and the text of the Declaration.

9. United Nations Information Centres should be requested to encourage the writing of feature and background articles for special journals in their areas, and also to promote where possible the local production of film and TV programmes on human rights themes.

10. The Office of Public Information should be requested to supply, either through the Information Centres or directly, new film and radio material to national networks willing to undertake local documentary programmes on human rights.

2. Visual materials

(a) Stamps and Posters

1. Governments should be requested to issue national human rights stamps, first-day covers, or special cancellations on 10 December 1963.

2. The use of United Nations human rights stamps, first-day covers and special cancellations honouring the fifteenth anniversary should be planned.

3. An anniversary poster should be designed and issued.

(b) Films and TV

1. A documentary script should be prepared using a universal approach to the Declaration of Human Rights.

2. The fifteen-minute film "Overture", which has a human rights theme, should be reissued and made available to national film and television media. A one-minute film trailer on human rights should be prepared, in a number of languages, for film and television distribution.

3. Existing filmstrips on human rights should be reissued.

4. A vivid, timely motion picture dramatizing the Universal Declaration, which could be used on TV as well as in theatres and other community settings, should be made.

5. Member States should be requested to prepare (if not already available) and send to the United Nations a fifteen to twenty minute documentary film showing the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms (or a particular right and freedom) proclaimed in the Declaration by inhabitants of that country. The United Nations should be requested to arrange the showing of these films during the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary at Headquarters. In addition, the United Nations should send such films to other countries for showing, particularly to the newly-independent countries.

6. A special photo display set, illustrating a broad range of particular human rights, should be produced.

7. A short documentary on human rights should be produced and distributed.

(c) Other

1. Member States should be encouraged to arrange photo exhibitions reflecting the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Declaration by the people of that country. The United Nations should request Member States to send copies of such photographs to an international photo exhibition arranged by the United Nations. This exhibition could then be sent to other countries.

2. Regional conferences with opinion-makers in all media of information (press, radio and television), in all key countries, should be convoked by local United Nations offices.

3. United Nations sales sections should be requested to prepare a special promotion, with order-form, for purchase of relevant United Nations publications - perhaps at special package prices.

3. Radio

The output of United Nations Radio Services should throughout the year stress the theme of human rights, and should include special interviews with members of delegations and persons prominent in the human rights field. This material should be included in both regional and general programmes and should be stepped up during the year as the date of 10 December 1963 approaches. The monthly radio programme "Voices from the United Nations" should be used for this purpose with one complete programme devoted to the fifteenth anniversary.

UNITED NATIONS

SECRETARIAT

ST

Distr.
LIMITED

ST/SG/AC.4/L.3/Rev.1
1 February 1963

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREPARATION OF PLANS
FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

PLANS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

1. On request of the full Committee, the Bureau met with representatives of the Secretariat to prepare a working paper for the guidance of the Committee.

2. Following this meeting, the Bureau presents in succinct form a summary prepared by the Secretariat at the Bureau's request (see Annex), listing the available suggestions for this celebration.

These suggestions were drawn from the Annex to resolution 651 B (XXIV) of the Economic and Social Council, from papers submitted by non-governmental organizations (ST/SG/AC.4/L.1), and by the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat (ST/SG/AC.4/L.2), and from other sources.

3. For methodical purposes, duplication has been eliminated from the listing and the various suggestions have been grouped under the following headings:

A. ACTIVITIES
   1. at United Nations Headquarters
   2. on the national level
      (a) governmental
      (b) non-governmental
   3. recommended to specialized agencies

B. MATERIAL
   1. documents
      (a) Declaration
      (b) commentaries
      (c) other

2. visual material
   (a) stamps and posters
   (b) films and TV
   (c) other

4. The Bureau feels that this classification could serve as a guideline for the work of the Committee.

5. For this purpose, the Committee, after acquainting itself with the suggestions contained in the Summary, could receive additional suggestions from:
   (a) individual members of the Committee,
   (b) representatives of specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and other persons.

6. After these suggestions have been made, the Secretariat could be requested to incorporate them in the present summary, and the Committee could then proceed to select for approval those suggestions which it deems most appropriate for the purposes of the celebration.

7. In this selection, the Committee could be guided:
   (a) by paragraph 1 (a) and (b) of the Annex in ECOSOC resolution 651 B (XXIV) which stated the aims of the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary.
   (b) by considerations of practical feasibility.

8. The Committee could further consider:
   (a) the financial implications of adopted suggestions,
   (b) the means available to the Secretariat,
   (c) sources of additional financing.

9. The Committee could also consider the date of the celebration, namely whether it should coincide with the yearly celebration of Human Rights Day on 10 December or whether a different period of time should be set aside for this purpose.

ANNEX

Summary of suggestions for the Celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

A. ACTIVITIES

1. At Headquarters or originating from Headquarters

(a) A special concert in the General Assembly Hall should be organized on 10 December 1963.

(b) The anniversary year, which begins on 10 December 1963, should be declared "United Nations Year of Human Rights". The Secretary-General should be requested to open it with a special pronouncement, and the General Assembly should be requested to vote a special resolution.

(c) The United Nations Book Shop should be requested to prepare a special display of relevant United Nations publications during November/December 1963.

(d) The Secretary-General should be requested to promote in co-operation with UNESCO, national and international radio, television and film programmes.

(e) The Secretary-General should be requested to appoint a special committee of non-governmental organizations in consultative status to encourage and co-ordinate the observance of the anniversary by these organizations.

(f) United Nations Information Centres should be furnished with a summary of the forms of activities used for celebration of the tenth anniversary, and an outline of suggestions for observing the fifteenth anniversary.

(g) Information Centres should be encouraged to work through education ministries, universities and school systems in their areas in preparing observances of the fifteenth anniversary, establishing the teaching of human rights in school curricula, and in organizing seminars on the subject.

(h) Officers of the United Nations Information Centres, and other United Nations officers, should be encouraged to deliver lectures on the fifteenth anniversary in universities and in appropriate social organizations.

(i) Secretariat officials should be encouraged to prepare articles concerning the fifteenth anniversary, to be sent to Member States for possible publication in one of the major newspapers of the country on 10 December 1963 or on the eve of this date.

(j) Messages from the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General should be reproduced and disseminated by all OPI services in press releases, radio and film forms in as many languages as possible.

(k) The General Assembly should be requested to provide a plaque or bronze tablet to be placed in a conspicuous place and have inscribed on them the Universal Declaration. The dedication of this project would take place on the fifteenth anniversary.

2. On the national level

(a) Governmental

1. Governments should encourage national organizations and institutions to hold national and, whenever possible, regional conferences and other meetings on human rights.

2. Governments, universities and other institutions should offer special honours or awards in 1963 to persons who have distinguished themselves by their work or studies on human rights.

3. Governments should make arrangements to hold celebrations on 10 December 1963 in their capital and principal cities.

4. Parliaments of Member States should hold solemn sessions on 10 December 1963.

5. National organizations should be asked to organize special programmes of their own.

6. The support of special national and local organizations concerned with the protection or promotion of human rights should be enlisted. (i.e., Civil Rights Commissions - Federal, State, City, etc.).

7. It should be suggested to Member States that they:

(a) display the United Nations flag on government and private buildings and illuminate public buildings;

(b) request business organizations to display human rights posters, publications, etc.;

(c) hold special school assemblies on Human Rights Day addressed by members of teaching staff or guest speakers, and seminars sponsored by school debating societies.

8. Governments should participate in the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration by such means as official messages, directives to schools and where broadcasting systems are government controlled, by appropriate programming.

9. Governments should be urged to proclaim a general amnesty covering political and perhaps other prisoners, and to adopt measures to extend women's rights.

10. Governments should be encouraged on this occasion to make pledges for the implementation of the Declaration.

11. Member States should be requested to develop plans for further implementation of human rights, which might include seminars, study programmes and setting-up of National Advisory Committees where such do not already exist.

12. Governments, or appropriate organizations, should inform the Secretary-General in advance of their plans for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration.

(b) Non-governmental

1. Such actions as the following should be suggested to non-governmental organizations:

(a) to write and distribute booklets for possible use in schools.

(b) to prepare booklets to serve as aids to national organizations in forming plans to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary (along the lines of what was done by the Church Peace Union for the tenth anniversary).

(c) to hold special masses or services in churches attended by top officials.

(d) to arrange for observances by trade unions.

(e) to organize community projects, i.e.:

(i) Panel discussions on human rights situation in local areas.

(ii) Children's parades.

(iii) Display of material by Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts at their various camps.

(iv) Awards to local individuals distinguishing themselves in some activity bearing on recognition and respect for human rights.

(f) to arrange for editorial and press coverage.

(g) to devote the annual non-governmental organizations conference in 1963 to the theme of the fifteenth anniversary (this was done in 1958).

(h) to hold round-table discussions of the Declaration with the participation of nationally known jurists.

(i) to arrange to honour national heroes who are renowned for their contribution to human rights.

(j) to request schools and universities to incorporate special studies of human rights in their curricula for 1963.

(k) to take vigorous action for the dissemination of literature relating to the Declaration. This might involve campaigns for making the Declaration better known. They should be asked to print such literature.

2. Participation by non-governmental organizations at international, national and local levels, through publicity, articles in periodicals and suitable observances at local, regional, national and international meetings, should be encouraged.

3. Non-governmental organizations should be requested to activate their members in a "Let's Be Human" drive to examine the problems of human rights and human relations which relate to their particular interests and recommend the best means of resolving them.

4. Principal libraries and museums in each country should organize book and other expositions in connexion with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; universities should arrange lectures by prominent professors and educators on the theme of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

5. Negotiations should be conducted with national and international teachers' organizations to assist them in preparing programmes and studies on human rights for use in schools.

6. As many societies and other local groups as possible should hold meetings and discussions on human rights during the year.

7. The leadership of all great religions should be encouraged to sign a common declaration of support of the Universal Declaration and to appeal to their adherents to promote its acceptance and implementation.

8. National Committees for the Celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary should be organized and should form the nuclei of permanent organizations for

the perpetual programming of means and methods to implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

9. National and local festivals should be programmed.

3. Specialized agencies

(a) Specialized agencies should be invited to introduce into their public information activities in 1963 the theme of human rights, particularly when this is appropriate to the work of the agency.

(b) Heads of specialized agencies should be asked to organize observances at their respective headquarters.

(c) In every country where drama and music festivals are customarily held at various times throughout the year, UNESCO should be requested to invite the local powers-that-be to perform, project or display a selection of the most notable indigenous works dealing with some facet of human rights and upholding the dignity of man.

(d) Round-table discussions should be held at the headquarters of the various specialized agencies, with prominent figures in their respective fields participating.

(e) Special ceremonies should be held at headquarters of all specialized agencies to celebrate the anniversary.

(f) UNESCO should be requested to invite museums throughout the world to run human rights shows, drawing from their own collections the finest works appropriate to the Universal Declaration.

(g) Specialized agencies should be asked to:

1. Prepare notes for speakers.
2. Devote a special issue of their illustrated magazines to feature treatment of a right of particular relevance to their respective programmes.

(h) UNESCO should be invited to prepare a short and simple pamphlet which would summarize the results of scientific investigation on the question of race.

(i) UPU should be invited to request its member States to issue special stamps and cancellations commemorating Human Rights Day.

B. MATERIALS

1. Documents

(a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. The Secretary-General should be requested to initiate, with the co-operation of Governments, non-governmental organizations, schools and local authorities, a new world-wide distribution of the text of the Declaration in as many languages as possible and presented in an attractive manner.

2. A pamphlet containing the complete text of the Declaration should be issued in as many languages as possible.

3. An effort should be made by the United Nations and its agencies to see that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is made known in those parts of the world where the text of this document is not known at all.

4. In each Member State having a population comprised of several different nationalities, the text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should be translated into all, or at least the principal languages of the country, and widely circulated.

5. Photocopies of the original of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should be sent to Member States for reproduction in newspapers, on television, in museums, etc.

6. Governments should be urged to aid the information centres in translating and distributing the text of the Declaration.

7. An authoritative United Nations text explaining the origin of the Declaration and the steps that had been taken and are being taken to give effect to some or all of its provisions should be prepared. Such a text could be prepared by the Secretariat or an international competition could be held for its preparation.

8. A simplified version of the Declaration for children should be prepared and issued.

(b) Commentaries

1. Commentaries on all Conventions inspired by the Declaration and concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, UNESCO, ILO or other bodies should be updated, published and issued, i.e.:

(i) Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951)
(ii) Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954)
(iii) Convention on the Political Rights of Women (1952)
(iv) Convention on the Nationality of Married Women (1957)
(v) Supplementary Convention on Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (1956)
(vi) Convention Concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupations (1958)
(vii) Convention Concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour (1957)
(viii) Convention Against Discrimination in Education (1960).

2. An up-to-date commentary on the Declaration giving its legislative history should be published and widely circulated.

(c) Other

1. As many publications on human rights as possible should be issued during 1963, i.e. books, pamphlets, periodicals and special articles. The co-operation of writers, publishers and non-governmental organizations should be welcomed in this respect.

2. Work of United Nations in the field of human rights should be given additional publicity in 1963. The work of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission, and the work of the Commission on the Status of Women should also be reviewed in the publications issued.

3. There should be a publication, under United Nations sponsorship, of a collection of historic documents in the history of man's struggle for universal rights - Britain's Magna Carta, the Polish Neminem Captivabimus, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, the American Declaration of Independence and Virginia Declaration of Rights, the European Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights. Historic speeches could also be included.

4. A guide to "community check-ups" on human rights studied by the Commission should be prepared.

5. The handbook for teachers, "Teaching Human Rights", should be revised and the new edition issued in several languages before the end of the year.

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6. A revised edition for the fifteenth anniversary of the pamphlet "A Standard of Achievement" should be included in the publications programme.

7. "Notes for Speakers", prepared for United Nations Day 1963 should include emphasis on the theme of human rights and references to the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration.

8. United Nations Information Centres should be encouraged to seek governmental and non-governmental organization support for reproducing and disseminating, in the local languages of their areas, wallsheets and leaflets on human rights and the text of the Declaration.

9. United Nations Information Centres should be requested to encourage the writing of feature and background articles for special journals in their areas, and also to promote where possible the local production of film and TV programmes on human rights themes.

10. The Office of Public Information should be requested to supply, either through the Information Centres or directly, new film and radio material to national networks willing to undertake local documentary programmes on human rights.

11. The material to be used for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration should include literature relating to the genesis and evolution of human rights.

12. Literature stressing the purposes, work and accomplishments of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities should be prepared and widely disseminated.

2. Visual materials

(a) Stamps and Posters

1. Governments should be requested to issue national human rights stamps, first-day covers, or special cancellations on 10 December 1963.

2. The use of United Nations human rights stamps, first-day covers and special cancellations honouring the fifteenth anniversary should be planned.

3. An anniversary poster should be designed and issued.

4. A competition could be held for the preparation of stamp designs, posters and other visual material.

(b) Films and TV

1. A documentary script should be prepared using a universal approach to the Declaration of Human Rights.

2. The fifteen-minute film "Overture", which has a human rights theme, should be reissued and made available to national film and television media. A one-minute film trailer on human rights should be prepared, in a number of languages, for film and television distribution.

3. Existing filmstrips on human rights should be reissued.

4. A vivid, timely motion picture dramatizing the Universal Declaration, which could be used on TV as well as in theatres and other community settings, should be made.

5. Member States should be requested to prepare (if not already available) and send to the United Nations a fifteen to twenty minute documentary film showing the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms (or a particular right and freedom) proclaimed in the Declaration by inhabitants of that country. The United Nations should be requested to arrange the showing of these films during the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary at Headquarters. In addition, the United Nations should send such films to other countries for showing, particularly to the newly-independent countries.

6. A special photo display set, illustrating a broad range of particular human rights, should be produced.

7. A short documentary on human rights should be produced and distributed.

8. There should be a production and distribution of a short film dramatizing certain aspects of human rights.

(c) Other

1. Member States should be encouraged to arrange photo exhibitions reflecting the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Declaration by the people of that country. The United Nations should request Member States to send copies of such photographs to an international photo exhibition arranged by the United Nations. This exhibition could then be sent to other countries.

2. Regional conferences with opinion-makers in all media of information (press, radio and television), in all key countries, should be convoked by local United Nations offices.

3. United Nations sales sections should be requested to prepare a special promotion, with order-form, for purchase of relevant United Nations publications - perhaps at special package prices.

4. Local and national art exhibitions should be programmed. Such exhibitions should stress, pictorially, human rights.

3. Radio

1. The output of United Nations Radio Services should throughout the year stress the theme of human rights, and should include special interviews with members of delegations and persons prominent in the human rights field. This material should be included in both regional and general programmes and should be stepped up during the year as the date of 10 December 1963 approaches. The monthly radio programme "Voices from the United Nations" should be used for this purpose with one complete programme devoted to the fifteenth anniversary.

2. The world-wide communications media should be used to carry conversations which would be pre-recorded. Such conversations would take place between the past Presidents of the General Assembly, the first Secretary-General and the incumbent Secretary-General. All Member States should be asked to encourage the owners and managers of the radio and television media to carry at least parts of the conversations/messages.

3. National radio organizations, throughout the world, should be urged to undertake to broadcast the full text of the Declaration on the anniversary of the Declaration.

4. The possibility of utilizing artificial communications satellites in the celebration should be explored. Messages by those who played an active part in the drafting of the Declaration should be broadcast.

5. Special radio programmes should be devoted to human rights stories.

4. Other

There should be musical and painting competitions where prizes are awarded for the best works on themes relating to human rights.

UNITED NATIONS

SECRETARIAT

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Distr.
LIMITED

ST/SG/AC.4/L.4
12 February 1963

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

DRAFT REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREPARATION OF PLANS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Rapporteur: Mr. Alexandre Demetropoulos

1. The General Assembly, at its 1187th plenary meeting on 7 December 1962, adopted resolution 1775 (XVII), which reads as follows:

The General Assembly,

Noting that 10 December 1963 will be the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption and proclamation by the General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations,

Taking into account the fact that, since the adoption of the Declaration, definite progress has been achieved in the affirmation and development of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in the attainment of independence by a number of countries whose people had been under colonial rule,

Hoping that all States will implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, so that the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights will witness a decisive step forward in the liberation of all peoples,

Recognizing that, notwithstanding some progress, the situation regarding compliance with the recommendations made in the Declaration remains unsatisfactory in many parts of the world,

Recalling its resolution 217 D (III) of 10 December 1948, recommending Governments of Member States to show their adherence to Article 56 of the Charter of the United Nations by using every means within their power solemnly to publicize the text of the Declaration,

Bearing in mind its resolution 423 (V) of 4 December 1950, inviting all States and interested organizations to adopt 10 December of each year as Human Rights Day,

Bearing in mind that the application of suitable measures to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration might further promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, as enunciated in the Declaration,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Committee to prepare plans for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including suggestions as to forms which the celebration might take and as to information materials which would be useful at the national and local levels, and to consult with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies concerned in the preparation of such plans, as well as with interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to present these plans to the Commission on Human Rights at its nineteenth session.

2. Pursuant to the resolution, the Secretary-General appointed a Special Committee, which was composed as follows:

Argentina:	Mr. Lucio Garcia Del Solar Mr. Florencio Mendez
Canada:	Mr. William H. Barton Mr. Jacques Robichaud
Ceylon:	Prof. Gunapala P. Malalasekera Mr. H.O. Wijegoonawardena
Colombia:	Mr. Antonio Bayona
Costa Rica:	Mr. Fernando Volio Jimenez
Ecuador:	Mr. Hugo Jativa
France:	Mr. Jean Marcel Bouquin
Greece:	Mr. Alexandre Demetropoulos

Guinea:	Mr. Achkar Marof
Iran:	Mr. Mohied Din Nabavi
Italy:	Mr. Francesco Capotorti Mr. Giovanni Scolamiero
Japan:	Mr. Teruyuki Sawai
Jordan:	Mr. Abdul Monem Rifa'i
Mali:	Mr. Mamadou Traore
Mauritania:	Mr. Muhammad S. Luqman
Saudi Arabia:	Mr. Jamil M. Baroody
Thailand:	Mr. Somchai Anuman-Rajadhon Mr. Nissai Vejjajiva
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:	Mr. Yakov A. Ostrovski
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:	Mr. H.P.L. Attlee
United States of America:	Mrs. Marietta Tree Mr. John B. Means
Uruguay:	Mr. Mateo Marques Sere Mr. Carlos M. Velazquez Mr. Aureliano Aguirre

3. The Committee met at United Nations Headquarters on 17, 28 and 30 January, 18 and February 1963. At its first meeting Mrs. Marietta P. Tree was elected Chairman and Messrs. Lucio Garcia del Solar and Alexandre Demetropoulos were elected Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur respectively.

4. The following specialized agencies were represented at meetings of the Committee:

International Labour Organisation:	Mr. Henri Reymond
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:	Mr. Asdrubal Salsamendi
World Health Organization:	Dr. Michael R. Sacks

Messrs. Jack Ling and Bernard Gerin represented the United Nations Children's Fund at meetings of the Committee.

5. The following non-governmental organizations in consultative status were represented at various meetings of the Committee:

Category A	
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions:	Mr. Paul Barton
World Federation of United Nations Associations:	Mr. Hilary Barret-Brown
World Veteran Federation:	Mr. Gisbert Flanz
Category B	
Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations:	Mr. Moses Moskowitz Mr. Alexander E. Salzman
Conference of Catholic Charities:	Mr. Louis Longarzo
International Catholic Press Union:	Rev. Hugh Morley
International Council of Women:	Mrs. Dewitt Stetten
International League for the Rights of Man:	Mr. Roger Baldwin Mrs. Dora D. Roitbard
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom:	Mrs. E. Picon Mrs. Adelaide N. Baker
Register	
International Humanist and Ethical Union:	Mrs. Walter M. Weis
International Federation of Free Journalists:	Mr. Vasil Germenji Mrs. H. Mans

6. Mr. John P. Humphrey, Director of the Division of Human Rights, and Mr. Gohl Obhrai, Director of the External Relations Division, Office of Public Information, represented the Secretary-General.

7. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1775 (XVII), specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations were consulted in the preparation of plans for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary. The Committee took into account views and suggestions presented by specialized agencies (ST/SG/AC.4/3 and 4 and ST/SG/AC.4/SR.3), by non-governmental

organizations (ST/SG/AC.4/L.1) and by the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat (ST/SG/AC.4/L.2). These views and suggestions were summarized in document ST/SG/AC.4/L.3 and Rev.1.

8. The Committee was in general agreement that the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should be as extensive as possible and that the United Nations, Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations should utilize their resources to mobilize public opinion on behalf of the observance of the anniversary. It was expressed in the Committee that the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration was not an end in itself but a means of stimulating interest in the Declaration and promoting the observance of human rights. It was agreed that the celebration of the anniversary would:

(a) Demonstrate to the world the great step forward which the adoption of the Declaration represented;

(b) Serve as a vivid illustration of the work accomplished by the United Nations in the field of human rights;

(c) Afford an opportunity for making better known the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration;

(d) Promote fuller implementation of the Universal Declaration.

9. The views expressed by the individual members of the Committee may be found in the summary records (ST/SG/AC.4/SR.1).

10. At its third meeting the Committee appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Rapporteur and the representatives of France, Jordan, Mauritania, Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to consider all the suggestions and recommendations presented to the Committee. The Sub-Committee met informally on 4 and 6 February 1963. On the basis of the discussion in the Sub-Committee, draft suggestions and recommendations concerning the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary were prepared.

11. At its fifth meeting the Committee approved the following suggestions and recommendations, addressed to (a) international organizations, (b) national Governments and (c) non-governmental organizations. It was

understood that, when suggestions and recommendations were addressed to Governments, they would be implemented within the framework of national legislation and policy and according to available means. All the suggestions and recommendations made by the Committee were to be understood in the spirit of General Assembly resolution 1775 (XVII).

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

I. International Organizations

1. It is suggested that the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the directors-general of the specialized agencies issue special messages on the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, such messages to be widely disseminated by all communications media, including the satellites.

2. It is further suggested that the Secretary-General:

   (a) Organize a concert to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration, the concert to be broadcast and televised to various parts of the world;

   (b) Provide a plaque on which the Declaration is inscribed and which will be dedicated at Headquarters on 10 December 1963;

   (c) Issue human rights stamps, first-day covers and special cancellations to mark the anniversary;

   (d) Promote the widest and most intensive dissemination of the Declaration in as many languages as possible;

   (e) Prepare and publish a history of the Universal Declaration and other international instruments on human rights, with special reference to progress already achieved, current endeavours and work remaining to be done, in the field of human rights; a new edition of the pamphlet, "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: A Standard of Achievement"; an up-to-date pamphlet on the work of the United Nations in the field of human rights; an up-to-date handbook on "Teaching Human Rights"; wall sheets and leaflets on the Declaration;

/...

(f) Prepare a radio documentary script on the Declaration; encourage and assist broadcasting and television organizations, as appropriate, in the production of documentary or dramatic programmes relating to human rights;

(g) Design and make available to Member States a poster symbolizing the concept of human rights for national reproduction and distribution;

(h) Urge United Nations officers at Headquarters, in Information Centres and regional offices to give lectures and write articles on the Declaration, and to co-operate with information media and educational authorities in various countries in organizing the celebration of the anniversary;

(i) Request the distributors of United Nations publications to prepare a special display of relevant United Nations documents during the months of November and December 1963.

3. It is also suggested:

(a) That the specialized agencies organize commemorative ceremonies at their headquarters on the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration;

(b) That the specialized agencies devote special issues of their magazines or other special information programmes to the Declaration, particularly to those rights and freedoms within their purview;

(c) That UNESCO consider the possibility of promoting the performance or the exhibition, in connexion with the fifteenth anniversary, of notable musical, dramatic or artistic works which are illustrative of the themes of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(d) That UPU consider the possibility of requesting its Member States to issue human rights stamps, first-day covers and special cancellations on the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration.

II. National Governments

4. It is recommended:

(a) That Governments proclaim 10 December as Human Rights Day, and celebrate that day, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 423 (V);

(b) That Heads of State or of Government issue special messages on 10 December 1963, reaffirming faith in the dignity and worth of the human person and dedication to the implementation of the Universal Declaration;

(c) That Governments consider the proclamation on Human Rights Day of an amnesty covering political or other prisoners;

(d) That Governments consider the issuance of human rights stamps, first-day covers and special cancellations on Human Rights Day (see paragraph 3 (d) above).

5. Governments might also wish:

(a) To disseminate, or to co-operate with the United Nations in disseminating, the text of the Declaration in national or local languages (see paragraph 2 (d) above);

(b) To encourage, as appropriate, schools and universities to hold special meetings on Human Rights Day and to organize special courses or seminars on human rights;

(c) To encourage, as appropriate, national organizations (such as human rights committees, United Nations associations, trade unions, religious organizations, academic or professional associations, youth organizations, etc.) to hold national or regional conferences with a view to discussing problems of human rights;

(d) To consider, or to encourage, the production of documentary or dramatic programmes (see paragraph 2 (f) above) relating to human rights, and the reading of the text of the Declaration, on radio or television;

(e) To promote the performance or the exhibition, in connexion with the fifteenth anniversary, of notable musical, dramatic or artistic works which are illustrative of the themes of human rights and fundamental freedoms (see paragraph 3 (c) above);

(f) To consider the desirability of granting special honours or awards in 1963 to persons who have made outstanding contributions to the promotion of human rights;

/...

(g) To display on 10 December 1963 the United Nations flag on public buildings, which might be illuminated;

(h) To reproduce and distribute the United Nations poster on the Declaration (see paragraph 2 (g) above).

III. Non-Governmental Organizations

6. It is suggested that non-governmental organizations, international or national:

(a) Adopt the Universal Declaration, or articles thereof, as appropriate, as the themes of their annual or special conferences in 1963;

(b) Organize commemorative ceremonies on the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration;

(c) Print and distribute the text of the Declaration, and prepare and publish pamphlets, leaflets and posters on the Declaration;

(d) Establish awards, if possible, to honour persons who have distinguished themselves in the field of human rights;

(e) Organize community projects, such as panel discussions on local problems of human rights, children's parades, display of the United Nations flag in school and business buildings, etc.

7. It is further suggested:

(a) That special religious services be held on the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration;

(b) That radio and television networks carry special programmes, and newspapers publish editorials, on the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration, the text of the Declaration to be read or reprinted in whole or in part, if possible (see paragraph 5 (d) above); that information media organize public debates on great issues of freedom;

(c) That schools and universities hold special assemblies on 10 December 1963 and organize courses or seminars on human rights (see paragraph 5 (b) above);

(d) That research institutions and universities consider the publication of historic declarations of human rights, famous bills of human rights and great orations and speeches on human rights, with appropriate commentaries or annotations.

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UNITED NATIONS

SECRETARIAT

Distr.
LIMITED

ST/SG/AC.4/L.4/Rev.1
12 February 1963

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

DRAFT REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREPARATION OF PLANS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Rapporteur: Mr. Alexandre Demetropoulos (Greece)

1. The General Assembly, at its 1187th plenary meeting on 7 December 1962, adopted resolution 1775 (XVII), which reads as follows:

The General Assembly,

Noting that 10 December 1963 will be the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption and proclamation by the General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations,

Taking into account the fact that, since the adoption of the Declaration, definite progress has been achieved in the affirmation and development of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in the attainment of independence by a number of countries whose people had been under colonial rule,

Hoping that all States will implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, so that the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights will witness a decisive step forward in the liberation of all peoples,

Recognizing that, notwithstanding some progress, the situation regarding compliance with the recommendations made in the Declaration remains unsatisfactory in many parts of the world,

Recalling its resolution 217 D (III) of 10 December 1948, recommending Governments of Member States to show their adherence to Article 56 of the Charter of the United Nations by using every means within their power solemnly to publicize the text of the Declaration,

Bearing in mind its resolution 423 (V) of 4 December 1950, inviting all States and interested organizations to adopt 10 December of each year as Human Rights Day,

Bearing in mind that the application of suitable measures to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration might further promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, as enunciated in the Declaration,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Committee to prepare plans for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including suggestions as to forms which the celebration might take and as to information materials which would be useful at the national and local levels, and to consult with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies concerned in the preparation of such plans, as well as with interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to present these plans to the Commission on Human Rights at its nineteenth session.

2. Pursuant to the resolution, the Secretary-General appointed a Special Committee, which was composed as follows:

Argentina:	Mr. Lucio Garcia del Solar Mr. Florencio Mendez
Canada:	Mr. William H. Barton Mr. Jacques Robichaud
Ceylon:	Prof. Gunapala P. Malalasekera Mr. H.O. Wijegoonawardena
Colombia:	Mr. Antonio Rayona
Costa Rica:	Mr. Fernando Volio Jimenez
Ecuador:	Mr. Hugo Jativa
France:	Mr. Jean Marcel Bouquin
Greece:	Mr. Alexandre Demetropoulos
Guinea:	Mr. Achkar Marof
Iran:	Mr. Mohied Din Nabavi

Italy:	Mr. Francesco Capotorti Mr. Giovanni Sculamiero
Japan:	Mr. Teruyuki Sawai
Jordan:	Mr. Abdul Monem Rifa'i
Mali:	Mr. Mamadou Traore
Mauritania:	Mr. Muhammad S. Luqman
Saudi Arabia:	Mr. Jamil M. Baroody
Thailand:	Mr. Somchai Anuman-Rajadhon Mr. Nissai Vejjajiva
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:	Mr. Yakov A. Ostrovski
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:	Mr. H.P.L. Attlee
United States of America:	Mrs. Marietta Tree Mr. John E. Means
Uruguay:	Mr. Carlos M. Velazquez Mr. Aureliano Aguirre Mr. Mateo Marques Sere

3. The Committee met at United Nations Headquarters on 17, 28 and 30 January, 18 and February 1963. At its first meeting Mrs. Marietta P. Tree was elected Chairman and Messrs. Lucio Garcia del Solar and Alexandre Demetropoulos were elected Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur respectively.

4. The following specialized agencies were represented at meetings of the Committee:

International Labour Organisation:	Mr. Henri Reymond
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:	Mr. Asdrubal Salsamendi
World Health Organization:	Dr. Michael R. Sacks

Messrs. Jack Ling and Bernard Gerin represented the United Nations Children's Fund at meetings of the Committee.

5. The following non-governmental organizations in consultative status were represented at various meetings of the Committee:

Category A	
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions:	Mr. Paul Barton
World Federation of United Nations Associations:	Mr. Hilary Barret-Brown
World Veteran Federation:	Mr. Gisbert Flanz
Category B	
Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations:	(Mr. Moses Moskowitz (Mr. Alexander E. Selzman (Mrs. Ethel Philips
Conference of Catholic Charities:	Mr. Louis Longarzo
International Catholic Press Union:	Rev. Hugh Morley
International Council of Women:	Mrs. Dewitt Stetten
International League for the Rights of Man:	Mr. Roger Baldwin Mrs. Dora D. Roitberg
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom:	Mrs. E. Picon Mrs. Adelaide N. Baker
Register	
International Humanist and Ethical Union:	Mrs. Walter M. Weis
International Federation of Free Journalists:	Mr. Vasil Germenji Mrs. H. Manc

6. Mr. John P. Humphrey, Director of the Division of Human Rights, and Mr. Gohl Obhrai, Director of the External Relations Division, Office of Public Information, represented the Secretary-General.

7. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1775 (XVII), specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations were consulted in the preparation of plans for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary.

The Committee took into account views and suggestions presented by specialized agencies (ST/SG/AC.4/3 and 4 and ST/SG/AC.4/SR.3), by non-governmental organizations (ST/SG/AC.4/L.1) and by the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat (ST/SG/AC.4/L.2). These views and suggestions were summarized in document ST/SG/AC.4/L.3 and Rev.1.

8. The Committee was in general agreement that the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should be as extensive as possible and that the United Nations, Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations should utilize their resources to mobilize public opinion on behalf of the observance of the anniversary. It was expressed in the Committee that the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration was not an end in itself but a means of stimulating interest in the Declaration and promoting the observance of human rights. It was agreed that the celebration of the anniversary would:

(a) Demonstrate to the world the great step forward which the adoption of the Declaration represented;

(b) Serve as a vivid illustration of the work accomplished by the United Nations in the field of human rights;

(c) Afford an opportunity for making better known the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration;

(d) Promote fuller implementation of the Universal Declaration.

9. The views expressed by the individual members of the Committee may be found in the summary records (ST/SG/AC.4/SR.1-). With regard to paragraph 8 (d) above, an extensive discussion took place in the Committee. Some delegates felt that one of the celebration's main objects should be to emphasize the work remaining to be done in the field of human rights and that in this respect particular stress should be laid on the issues of colonialism and racial discrimination, as these were the main obstacles to the full implementation of the Universal Declaration. Other delegates, while agreeing that these two issues were of great importance and must continue to be actively pursued in the United Nations, indicated that there are other issues, such as universal education, freedom from want, radio-active fall-out, etc., which have a bearing on specific articles of the Universal Declaration and which affect even

larger masses of people. To single out any particular issue would conceivably stimulate other Member States to emphasize those unrealized principles of the Universal Declaration which are of special concern to them. Thus the record of achievement in the field of human rights would be thrown out of focus and the whole celebration would be marred by acrimonious controversy. Some other delegates pointed out that although national independence is a prerequisite to the full enjoyment of human rights, nevertheless in some non-self-governing areas a standard of human rights has been achieved which compares favourably even with that of some independent countries.

10. At its third meeting the Committee appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Rapporteur and the representatives of France, Jordan, Mauritania, Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to consider all the suggestions and recommendations presented to the Committee. The Sub-Committee met informally on 4 and 6 February 1963. On the basis of the discussion in the Sub-Committee, draft suggestions and recommendations concerning the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary were prepared.

11. At its fifth meeting, the Committee considered the draft suggestions and recommendations concerning the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary. The representative of the Secretary-General read a statement on the financial implications of certain suggestions and recommendations. Some representatives reserved the positions of their Governments regarding the statement.

12. At its sixth meeting the Committee approved the following suggestions and recommendations, addressed to (a) international organizations, (b) national Governments and (c) non-governmental organizations. It was understood that, when suggestions and recommendations were addressed to Governments, they would be implemented within the framework of national legislation and policy and according to available means. All the suggestions and recommendations made by the Committee were to be understood in the spirit of General Assembly resolution 1775 (XVII).

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

I. International Organizations

1. It is suggested that the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the directors-general of the specialized agencies issue special messages on the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, such messages to be widely disseminated by all communications media, including the satellites.

2. It is further suggested that the Secretary-General:

(a) Organize a concert to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration, the concert to be broadcast and televised to various parts of the world;

(b) Provide a plaque on which the Declaration is inscribed and which will be dedicated at Headquarters on 10 December 1963;

(c) Issue human rights stamps, first-day covers and special cancellations to mark the anniversary;

(d) Promote the widest and most intensive dissemination of the Declaration in as many languages as possible;

(e) Prepare and publish a history of the Universal Declaration and other international instruments on human rights, with special reference to progress already achieved, current endeavours and work remaining to be done, in the field of human rights; a new edition of the pamphlet, "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: A Standard of Achievement"; an up-to-date pamphlet on the work of the United Nations in the field of human rights; an up-to-date handbook on "Teaching Human Rights"; wall sheets and leaflets on the Declaration;

(f) Prepare a radio documentary script on the Declaration; encourage and assist broadcasting and television organizations, as appropriate, in the production of documentary or dramatic programmes relating to human rights;

(g) Design and make available to Member States a poster symbolizing the concept of human rights for national reproduction and distribution;

(h) Urge United Nations officers at Headquarters, in Information Centres and regional offices to give lectures and write articles on the Declaration, and to co-operate with information media and educational authorities in various countries in organizing the celebration of the anniversary;

(i) Request the distributors of United Nations publications to prepare a special display of relevant United Nations documents during the months of November and December 1963.

3. It is also suggested:

(a) That the specialized agencies organize commemorative ceremonies at their headquarters on the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration;

(b) That the specialized agencies devote special issues of their magazines or other special information programmes to the Declaration, particularly to those rights and freedoms within their purview, and, if possible, to hold round-table discussions;

(c) That UNESCO consider the possibility of promoting the performance or the exhibition, in connexion with the fifteenth anniversary, of notable musical, dramatic or artistic works which are illustrative of the themes of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(d) That UPU consider the possibility of requesting its Member States to issue human rights stamps, first-day covers and special cancellations on the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration, as UNESCO has already suggested in a circular letter to the postmasters-general of Member States.

II. National Governments

4. It is recommended:

(a) That Governments proclaim 10 December as Human Rights Day, and celebrate that day, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 423 (V);

(b) That Heads of State or of Government issue special messages on 10 December 1963, reaffirming faith in the dignity and worth of the human person and dedication to the implementation of the Universal Declaration;

(c) Governments consider entrusting the organization of the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary to an existing institution or an ad hoc committee designated or set up for this purpose;

(d) That Governments consider the proclamation on Human Rights Day of an amnesty covering political or other prisoners;

(e) That Governments consider the issuance of human rights stamps, first-day covers and special cancellations on Human Rights Day (see paragraph 3 (d) above).

5. Governments might also wish:

(a) To disseminate, or to co-operate with the United Nations in disseminating, the text of the Declaration in national or local languages (see paragraph 2 (d) above);

(b) To encourage, as appropriate, schools and universities to hold special meetings on Human Rights Day and to organize special courses or seminars on human rights;

(c) To encourage, as appropriate, national organizations (such as human rights committees, United Nations associations, UNESCO's national commissions, trade unions, religious organizations, academic or professional associations, youth organizations, etc.) to hold national or regional conferences with a view to discussing problems of human rights;

(d) To consider, or to encourage, the production of documentary or dramatic programmes (see paragraph 2 (f) above) relating to human rights, and the reading of the text of the Declaration, on radio or television;

(e) To promote the performance or the exhibition, in connexion with the fifteenth anniversary, of notable musical, dramatic or artistic works which are illustrative of the themes of human rights and fundamental freedoms (see paragraph 3 (c) above);

(f) To consider the possibility of granting special honours or awards in 1963 to persons who have made outstanding contributions to the promotion of human rights;

(g) To display on 10 December 1963 the United Nations flag on public buildings, which might be illuminated;

(h) To reproduce and distribute United Nations posters on the themes of human rights, including the posters selected by UNESCO at its international contest in 1962 (See paragraph 2 (g) above.);

(i) To reproduce and distribute the United Nations poster on the Declaration (see paragraph 2 (g) above).

III. Non-Governmental Organizations

6. It is suggested that non-governmental organizations, international or national:

(a) Adopt the Universal Declaration, or articles thereof, as appropriate, as the themes of their annual or special conferences in 1963;

(b) Organize commemorative ceremonies on the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration;

(c) Print and distribute the text of the Declaration, and prepare and publish pamphlets, leaflets and posters on the Declaration;

(d) Establish awards, if possible, to honour persons who have distinguished themselves in the field of human rights;

(e) Organize community projects, such as panel discussions on local problems of human rights, children's parades, display of the United Nations flag in school and business buildings, etc.;

(f) Encourage local communities to establish a list of questions with a view to investigating and sounding out public opinion as to the communities' effectiveness in promoting the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

7. It is further suggested:

(a) That special religious services be held on the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration;

(b) That radio and television networks carry special programmes, and newspapers publish editorials, on the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration, the text of the Declaration to be read or reprinted in whole or in part, if possible (see paragraph 5 (d) above); that information media organize public debates on great issues of freedom;

(c) That schools and universities hold special assemblies on 10 December 1963 and organize courses or seminars on human rights (see paragraph 5 (b) above);

(d) That research institutions and universities consider the publication of historic declarations of human rights, famous bills of human rights and great orations and speeches on human rights, with appropriate commentaries or annotations.